

# YEAR'S RECORD IN WAR GIVEN CONCISELY

Outstanding Feature Was  
Active Participation of  
United States

TWO BIG OFFENSIVES  
MET BY THE ALLIES

Russia's Defection Was the  
Cause of Tremendous  
Burden

Events big with the fate of nations  
have marked the fourth year of the war,  
which now comes to a close. It has been  
a 12 months of alternate hope and con-  
cern for the powers of the entente alliance.

It was on July 28, 1914, that Austria  
declared war on Serbia, beginning the  
great struggle. During the past 12  
months there have been occurrences that  
in some aspects have been of even greater  
importance in their influence upon the  
world than those in the preceding period.  
Russia's collapse, the Italian defeat last  
autumn, the stupendous drives of the  
Germans against the allied armies, and  
the wonderful defensive operations that  
have again and again checked the enemy  
when success for him seemed near at  
hand have held the world breathless.  
But, transcending the significance of any  
event in the actual theatres of the war,  
America's full participation in the con-  
flict, involving the transportation over-  
seas of more than a million men to en-  
gage in it must remain for all time the  
great outstanding feature of the fourth  
year of the struggle. It is upon America  
that the entente is relying for the men  
and resources to turn the tide.

A year ago the number of American  
troops going to Europe had not begun to  
assume large proportions. A few regu-  
lars and some national guardsmen had  
been sent to France, but most of the big  
military training camps were still being  
built and the men selected as the first  
contingent to be called to the colors were  
still in citizens' clothes. Until the first  
day of August of 1917 the total number  
of American soldiers taken overseas was  
26,967.

Soon after that date the movement of  
troops was accelerated. Thousands were  
despatched across the Atlantic during  
the winter months, but it was not until  
the great German offensive was started  
late in March of 1918 that the movement  
began to assume really noteworthy pro-  
portions. The figures for the months  
from Aug. 1, 1917, to July 1, 1918, fol-  
low:

August, 18,323; September, 32,523; Oc-  
tober, 38,259; November, 32,016; Decem-  
ber, 48,840; January, 46,776; February,  
49,027; March, 38,811; April, 117,212;  
May, 244,345; June, 276,382.

On July 1, 1918, there were 14,644  
American marines in France, bringing the  
total number of American troops in that  
country and Italy up to 1,019,115.  
During the recent fighting in France  
the work of the American soldiers has  
been compared favorably with that of other  
fighting men in the world. They have  
held sectors here and there along the  
front. They are in Alsace and north-  
ward in the Lorraine sector. The famous  
St. Mihiel sector is held by Americans,  
who are posted also on the line along the  
heights of the Meuse. East of Rheims  
they took part in the fighting during the  
last phase of the German offensive, while  
in the Chateau Thierry sector they held  
their line in a vital region against the  
utmost fury of the Teutonic onslaught.  
North of Chateau Thierry, Americans  
helped to stop the drive of the Germans  
in the early days of June; and in the  
Somme sector, at Cantigny and Grivesnes  
they have given proof of their soldierly  
qualities.

The allies have been called upon to  
face two great offensives during the past  
year. The first of these came late Octo-  
ber in Italy and the second, in France,  
began on March 21. The German drives  
in France, while separated by periods of  
from a few days to several weeks, have  
been considered as different phases of  
the same offensive. The abortive Aus-  
trian attack against Italy in June also  
is looked upon as merely another attack  
against the western front and not as a  
distinct military operation.

But these offensives perhaps never  
would have begun had it not been for  
the collapse of Russia during the past  
winter. German and Austrian troops,  
released from the Russian front, were  
taken to France and Italy to swell the  
masses of men hurled against the allies  
in the western theatre of operations. As  
long as Russia remained in the fight she  
held great numbers of Teutonic troops in  
the east, and her withdrawal from the  
war exercised a fundamental influence on  
the course of its development.

Situation a Year Ago.

The year opened with the fortunes of  
war apparently favoring the entente. The  
British had forced back the Germans to  
the famous Hindenburg line. The French  
had established themselves firmly along  
the Chemin des Dames, north of the  
Aisne. The sector of Verdun was still  
ringed by the knell of German hopes in  
that sector of the battle area. The Italians  
were holding their lines along the  
Isonzo. The rejuvenated Russian front  
of July 1 had carried the war far

into the Austrian defenses in Bukovina  
and Galicia.

Through August and September, 1917,  
there came rumors that Russia was ex-  
hausted by the war, and quiet settled  
down along the lines from the gates of  
the Carpathians to the Baltic. Stories  
were heard of fraternization of German  
and Russian troops, but assurances came  
from Petrograd that Russia would stand  
true to her allies.

Fall Offensive in Italy.

The German and Austrian high com-  
mands had no illusions as to further Rus-  
sian belligerency. There came to the al-  
lies reports that the central empires were  
taking the pick of their force from the  
Russian front and concentrating them for  
a drive against some part of the line  
in the western theatre. Then came in-  
formations that the blow was aimed  
against Italy.

The storm broke at Caporetto on Oct.  
26 and almost immediately the whole  
Italian line was thrown into disorder.  
Pouring through the passes, where in  
some instances disaffected Italian troops  
held positions, the Germans and Aus-  
trians made progress which from the  
first was of a decisive character. By wise  
generalship, the Italian line was with-  
drawn from the Isonzo. It paused at the  
Tagliamento and then retired further until  
it rested on the Piave, almost within sight  
of the domes of Venice. Here the Italian  
army reformed its columns, consolidated its  
positions by withdrawing from the Rhae-  
tan mountains to the Asiago plateau and  
assisted by the French reinforcements  
brought to that battlefield, stood at bay.

Russian Collapse.

Events in the meanwhile had been  
moving swiftly in Russia. On Nov. 1,  
while the offensive against Italy was un-  
der way, Alexander F. Kerensky, then  
the Russian premier, announced that  
Russia was worn out by the war and  
that the allies must shoulder the burden  
thenceforward.

Seven days later Kerensky was de-  
posed by the bolsheviks. The fall and  
flight of Kerensky was the signal for  
Germany and Austria to enter into peace  
negotiations with Russia. On Nov. 30  
the bolsheviks announced that Russia  
was out of the war and proposed that all  
the allies join in negotiations for an  
armistice.

Russian and German representatives  
met at Brest-Litovsk on Dec. 22, and  
terms of peace were exchanged. No  
progress was made with the negotiations  
and the conference was broken up on  
Jan. 11. In the meantime, a new repub-  
lic had sprung from the side of Russia.  
It was Ukraine, a territory extending  
along the Rumanian and Galician fron-  
tier from the Black sea northward to  
Chernovitz, and including Poland. With this  
republic the central empires made peace  
late in January.

The failure of the bolshevik authori-  
ties to reach any agreement with the  
Germans resulted in the renewal of hos-  
tilities on Feb. 18, and the German  
armies moved forward once more.

Brest-Litovsk Treaty.

This brought about a renewal of the  
peace negotiations, and at Brest-Litovsk  
the bolsheviks were given to understand  
that Germany would recognize the king-  
dom of Poland, the republic of Ukraine,  
the independence of Finland, and the  
separate governmental status of Lithu-  
ania, Estonia, and Livonia. Turkey, as  
an ally of the central powers, was given  
a great area to the east of the Black  
sea, including the regions of Baku,  
Kars and Erivan.

With the announcement of the final  
signing of the treaty between the bol-  
sheviks and Germany, the allies gave up  
hope that Russia would remain in the  
conflict, and at once they began to  
strengthen their lines against the on-  
slaught of the great German offensive by  
which Berlin and Vienna hoped to force  
the entente nations to make peace.

Rumanian Capitulates.

With the greater part of her territory  
occupied by the Germans, Austrians and  
Bulgarians with her government driven  
from Bucharest to Jassy and with the  
Russian bolsheviks openly hostile toward  
her, Rumania found herself in a critical  
situation. Rumanian troops during Feb-  
ruary and March advanced into Bessa-  
rabia, a part of the new republic of  
Ukraine, but they were hemmed in by  
the enemy forces and obliged to with-  
draw. At last, on May 6, Rumania  
signed a treaty of peace with the central  
powers.

By this treaty Rumania lost the prov-  
ince of Dobruja, on the south side of the  
Danube, which she had received after the  
Balkan war, and agreed to a rectifica-  
tion of her western frontier. Econom-  
ic concessions also were made under pres-  
sure from the Teutonic alliance.

Peace Tentatives.

The period between Dec. 1, 1917, and  
March 1, 1918, may be called the period  
of peace tentatives. It is true that be-  
fore the end of the summer Pope Bene-  
dict made an appeal to the warring na-  
tions to enter into peace negotiations,  
the basis for purporting being the res-  
toration of Belgium and Serbia and the  
return to Germany of her lost colonies.  
This appeal, made on Aug. 13, was an-  
swered by President Wilson on Aug. 29,  
when the president announced that the  
German government as constituted could  
not be believed and that the United  
States was ready to enter into negotia-  
tions when the German people showed  
they desired peace and when they spoke  
through any authority which would be  
representative of them.

The German answer to the pope's ap-  
peal reached the Vatican on Sept. 21. It  
expressed hope that further warfare  
could be averted through the good offices  
of the pope, but declined to enter into  
any engagement to meet what the allies  
had declared to be their minimum war  
aims.

German Peace Offer.

German efforts to secure a peace which  
would leave to Germany all the fruits of  
her victory gained through Russia's col-  
lapse, and with Belgium and large por-  
tions of France to be used as pawns at  
the council table, began with the address  
of Count Czernin, then Austrian foreign  
minister, at Brest-Litovsk, on Dec. 26.  
The keynote of the address was general  
peace without annexations and indemni-  
ties.

On Jan. 8, President Wilson, address-  
ing Congress, said that the United States  
must know for whom the German rulers  
were speaking. The address was a com-  
plement to an address made on Jan. 5 by  
David Lloyd George, the British premier.  
To these addresses reply was made by  
Imperial Chancellor Von Hertling of Ger-  
many, and Count Czernin. The latter  
was pacific and conciliatory in tone,  
while the former, alluding to "the good  
German sword," showed he was speaking  
for the militarists of the Germanic pow-  
ers.

"Four Principles" Enunciated.

To these replies there was rejoinder by  
President Wilson, who, on Feb. 11, again  
addressing Congress, laid down what  
have come to be known as the "four  
principles" upon which peace can be  
based. Briefly, these principles were:  
Final settlement must be based on es-  
sential justice.  
Peoples and provinces are not to be  
bartered about like chattels.  
Every territorial settlement must be

for the benefit and in the interest of the  
populations concerned.

All national aspirations  
shall be met with the utmost satisfaction  
consistent with the future peace.

Pope Benedict, in a pastoral letter is-  
sued at Easter, made another appeal for  
concord among the peoples of the world,  
but it brought forth no tangible results.  
At the pope's behest, prayers for peace  
were offered in Catholic churches  
throughout the world on St. Peter's day,  
June 29.

In April there came revelations from  
Paris that Emperor Charles of Austria  
had written letters to Prince Sixtus of  
Bourbon, a relative. In these communi-  
cations the Austrian monarch conceded the  
claim of France to Alsace and Lor-  
raine and hinted that peace overtures  
would be welcomed. As the result of  
this, Count Czernin, the Austrian foreign  
minister, was removed from office.

The most recent addresses on the sub-  
ject of peace have been delivered in the  
German Reichstag, one by Dr. Richard  
Von Kuehlmann, the foreign minister,  
and the other by Imperial Chancellor  
Von Hertling. The former's sensational  
admission that the sword by itself could  
not bring peace resulted in his resigna-  
tion, and Von Hertling's address voiced  
the sentiment that as long as the allies  
were intent upon "destroying Germany,"  
the war must go on.

The Enemy Offensives.

Last winter it came known that the  
Germans were massing forces on the  
western front. Reports came that large  
units were training behind the lines and  
that new and more terrible engines of  
war than had been known before were to  
be used in German effort to break the  
allied lines, crush their armies and force  
them to make peace. The drive was well  
advertised and even the place where it  
was to be launched was known with  
comparative certainty.

On the morning of March 21 the Ger-  
mans began their attack from the vicinity  
of Arras, on the north, to La Fere, on  
the south, and centering their heaviest  
columns against the British forces, under  
General Gough, at St. Quentin.

Staggering before the impact of the  
blow, the British army fell back rapidly.  
For eight days the Germans poured  
through the old allied line in an effort  
to crush the British and drive a wedge  
between them and the French, who were  
holding the lines to the south. Then  
came a period of reaction and the Ger-  
mans came to a stop. They had driven  
ahead for 35 miles along a front extend-  
ing more than 50 miles before they were  
halted.

Hardly had their legions been held be-  
fore Amiens than a new offensive was  
begun in Flanders on April 2. It swept  
the British and French armies, who were  
not broken their lines. The British,  
with the French, who were rushed  
up to the front, stopped the Germans  
after they had reached the hills south-  
west of Ypres. There, on April 9, the  
Germans suffered a terrible defeat that  
halted their offensive in that quarter.

Foch in Supreme Command.

In the midst of the drive in the sector  
toward Amiens the allied nations took a  
vitally important step. They named  
General Ferdinand Foch, hero of the first  
battle of the Marne, generalissimo of the  
allied forces on the western front, which  
includes all the line in Italy as well as in  
France. Even the Murman coast, in  
northern Russia, has been held to be un-  
der his command.

After a period of quiet, the Germans  
attacked once more, this time on the  
Aisne river, and in seven days they  
reached the Marne at Chateau Thierry,  
making a penetration of about 28 miles.  
At the Marne they were checked and  
the impetus of the blow was broken.

With hardly a day's pause for reorgani-  
zation of their forces, the Germans again  
attacked, choosing the sector between  
Montdidier and Noyon, on the southern  
side of the salient driven into the allied  
line during the March offensive, as the  
stage of their onslaught. This offensive  
ran for five days and was stopped north  
of Compiègne after losses which were  
described as unprecedented had been in-  
flicted upon the Germans.

From June 14 until July 15 the Ger-  
mans were engaged in shifting their  
forces and then they again struck. This  
time the line of attack was from Chate-  
au Thierry eastward, around to the  
north of Rheims and then down the Vesle  
river to Prunay and from that village  
eastward to Massiges. This attack at  
the close of the year developed into one  
of the most ambitious of the German  
strikes.

Italians Stand Firm.

On June 15 the Austrians began a  
drive against Italy. It was a failure.  
The Austrians crossed the Piave, but on  
the west bank met with such stubborn  
resistance that progress was impossible.  
Slowly the Austrians were driven back  
toward the river, and then the Piave,  
swollen by rains in the mountains, com-  
pleted the overthrow of Austria's hopes.  
After suffering terrible losses the Aus-  
trians retreated to the eastern bank of  
the Piave, from the Montello plateau to  
the Adriatic.

Minor Operations.

Among the year's operations of com-  
paratively lesser importance were the  
British drives in Palestine and Mesopo-  
tania; the Turkish advance in the Cau-  
casus; the French and Italian offensive  
in Albania; and the fighting in the Ger-  
man African colonies.

Jerusalem was captured by the British  
on Dec. 10, and shortly afterward the  
fall of Jericho was announced. Since  
the taking of Jericho the British forces  
in Palestine have not been active on the  
offensive.

General Maude led the British troops  
into Baghdad on March 11, and shortly  
afterward died from cholera. His forces  
pushed further up the Tigris until the  
intense heat of summer terminated op-  
erations.

The Turks, after the collapse of Rus-  
sia, took advantage of the demoralized  
condition of the Russian forces to ad-  
vance through the Caucasus and obtain  
possession of the regions subsequently  
ceded them by the treaty of Brest-Li-  
tovsk.

The French and Italian drive in Al-  
bania began on July 6 and is still in  
progress.  
During the year British forces in Af-  
rica drove German forces before them in  
German East Africa and in German  
Southwest Africa and finally compelled  
them to disperse or surrender. This took  
from Germany the last of the vast col-  
onial possessions held by her when the  
war began.

Submarine Warfare.

The past year has been marked by a  
gradual decline of submarine sinkings as  
compared with the number of ships be-  
ing built by the entente allies. The op-  
erations of the British and American de-  
stroyers have spread the terror among the  
"wrecks of the sea," while a great mine  
field completed in May by the British  
navy converted virtually the whole North  
sea into an area closed against U-boat  
activities.

The harbors of Zebruggue and Ostend,  
from which German submarines had been  
operated against entente shipping, were  
either sealed entirely or made virtually  
valueless as submarine bases by daring

naval and air raids by the British in  
May.

U-Boats in American Waters.

German submarines visited American  
waters in June and sank at least 10  
ships, the field of the U-boat operations  
being from the north New Jersey coast  
south to the Virginia capes and easterly  
half way to the Bermudas.

The only United States transport lost  
while carrying troops to Europe was the  
Tuscania, which was torpedoed off the  
north coast of Ireland on Feb. 5 with a  
loss of 212 men.

Hospital Ships Sunk.

During the year 11 hospital ships have  
been sunk by submarines, the latest and  
most flagrant case of this violation of  
the Geneva convention being the destruc-  
tion of the British steamer Landrovers  
Castle, carrying Canadian nurses and  
doctors. This took place on June 27,  
only 24 of the 238 persons on board be-  
ing rescued.

The total shipping reported sunk since  
Aug. 1, 1917, is more than 4,250,000 tons.  
Against this destruction of shipping  
the allies have combined their shipbuild-  
ing capacity. The actual number of tons  
of shipping launched and put into ser-  
vice has not been published. Official an-  
nouncements have been made in the re-  
cent past, however, to the effect that  
more ships are being built than are be-  
ing sunk. On July 4, 90 vessels were  
launched at American shipyards.

Losses in Battle.

The year's fighting has entailed great  
losses for most of the belligerents. Dur-  
ing the drive into Italy last October  
and November the Teutonic armies  
claimed the capture of more than 180,  
000 Italians. In the German offensives  
in France this year about 190,000 French,  
British and American soldiers were re-  
ported to have been taken prisoners.

Added to these losses are the casual-  
ties in killed and wounded. No definite  
figures have been issued by Germany  
and Austria but it has been reported on  
what appears to be good authority that  
in the fighting from March 21 till June  
14 the Germans lost more than 500,000  
men. The French and British losses were  
considerably smaller, as the allies were  
fighting from entrenched positions.

Financial Aspects.

The United States has floated three  
great Liberty loans. The proceeds of  
these loans have aggregated \$10,788,541.  
The total war cost to the United  
States, according to latest available fig-  
ures, is \$13,800,000,000. Since the nation  
entered the war it has extended credits  
to the allies aggregating \$6,091,590,000.  
The total cost of the war to England  
up to Dec. 15, 1917, was placed at \$6,  
242,000,000, while French votes of credit  
are somewhat smaller. At latest reports  
the total of the German war loans ap-  
proximated \$31,000,000,000.

Internal Disorders.

There have been numerous reports of  
disorders in countries engaged in the  
war. Riots and bloodshed have been re-  
ported from Germany and Austria many  
times during the past spring and sum-  
mer and there is little doubt that the  
Slavic races of Austria are seething with  
discontent.

Ireland came to the center of the stage  
in this connection early in May, when a  
pro-German plot was detected but nipped  
in the bud, with the arrest of 78 leaders  
of the Sinn Fein.

Recently disaffection was reported  
against the British in South Africa, but  
it has apparently been stamped out.

One Monarch Died.

During the year one ruler of a belliger-  
ent country died. The death of the  
sultan of Turkey was announced in June,  
subsequent reports intimating he had  
been murdered.

Assistance for Russia.

Since the collapse of Russia the allied  
nations have sought to find a way to  
assist the people who are being exploited  
by the Germans. French, British and  
American forces have been landed on the  
Murmansk or Kola peninsula, on the north  
coast. They have not actively inter-  
vened, however, being there only to pro-  
tect allied property which had been land-  
ed at the port of Kola before Russia  
withdrew from the entente alliance.

In Siberia there is a well defined anti-  
bolshevik movement which has been  
built up since the Czech-Slovak prisoners  
of war who armed themselves and in-  
flicted defeats on the bolsheviks. A new  
government has been set up there under  
General Horvath, president of the Chi-  
nese Eastern railroad. Japanese, British  
and American marines have been in the  
city of Vladivostok for months.

Neutrals.

Countries which are not engaged in the  
war have suffered during the 12 months,  
Switzerland and Holland, being adjacent  
to Germany, have been threatened by  
the central powers a number of times in  
matters relative to economic concessions.  
Holland especially has been beset with  
difficulties and at present the allies are  
protesting against her exporting supplies  
to Germany.

Norway has signed an agreement with  
the United States by which commercial  
relations may be carried on. Sweden  
has been dealing only with Germany and  
has been threatened with a virtual boy-  
cott by Great Britain. Both nations  
have lost severely through the depreda-  
tions of German submarines.

Denmark is in a serious plight also  
and it has been reported that there is  
great suffering among the people of that  
country.

New Belligerents.

Three new countries have declared war  
on Germany during the year. They are  
Costa Rica, Guatemala and Hayti. The  
Argentine, although not a belligerent be-  
cause of the machinations of Von Luxburg,  
the German ambassador at Buenos Ayres,  
has taken no step in that direction. Mex-  
ico has remained neutral.



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all druggists. Why not try them?

## Topics of the Home and Household.

Nothing made with sugar, eggs and  
milk should reach the boiling point.

Cardboard boxes cut into convenient  
sizes will provide you with excellent  
scraps with which to clean trash out  
of the kitchen sink.

Oil cloths should never have soap used  
upon them, as the lye will destroy the  
colors and the finish. They are greatly  
benefitted and last much longer if a thin  
coat of varnish is applied once a year.

If you have an oily skin, use lavender  
sage. It has a beneficial effect on an oily  
skin and stimulates circulation and  
helps to prevent wrinkles. If you have  
wrinkles, first use the sage, then mas-  
sage with a good cold cream or warm  
olive oil and witch hazel.

Perhaps every woman at one time or  
another finds that some wet pieces in  
her soiled laundry bag have caused mil-  
dew among the clothes. To remove this  
rub the spots with soap and cover them  
with chalk. Then put them on the grass  
in the sun. Keep it slightly damp for  
an hour or two and then let it dry thor-  
oughly.

Pot-Pourri.—Fry one-fourth cupful of  
bacon until brown, then add any left-  
over vegetables cut into small pieces, add  
one slice of onion and one green pepper,  
seeds removed, chopped rather coarsely;  
saute brown and serve with or without  
the fat or meat cutlets.

Policing the Retailer.

Every housewife can police the retail  
grocer of her town. First, she can in-  
sist that they have the United States  
food administration pledge card dis-  
played in their stores before she consents  
to patronize them.  
She can also check up on the prices  
charged for standard foods, such as meat,  
flour, sugar, potatoes, beans, butter and  
apples, and if she finds she is being over-  
charged she should report it at once to  
her local food administrator.

Most local food administrators are  
publishing from time to time tables of  
food prices based upon the actual reports  
of wholesalers and retailers of that com-  
munity. At a glance the housewife can  
see what the wholesaler charges the re-  
tailer and the lowest price quoted by the  
retailer to the consumer.

"But I can't get such prices as those  
where I trade," one woman said after  
reading such a list in her evening paper.  
Then she should change her grocer.  
Profiteering should be reported and the  
disloyal grocer should not be patronized  
by patriotic housewives.

Learn to Use New Flours.

Buying wheat flour and other cereals  
pound for pound brings us to a consid-  
eration of some of these new products.  
"Corn flour, rice flour, potato flour, soy  
bean meal, barley meal—what shall I do  
with them?" asks the housewife. Here  
are some recipes from the U. S. food ad-  
ministration.

Soy Bean Meal Cup Cakes—1/4 cup fat,  
1/2 cup sugar, 1 egg, 3/4 cup soy bean  
meal, 1/4 cup flour, 1/2 teaspoon baking  
powder, 1/2 cup milk. Cream fat and  
sugar together; add the milk and beat  
egg. Sift dry ingredients together and add  
alternately with the milk to the mixture.  
Wheatless Pie Crust (Rye, barley and  
rice flours)—1 1/2 cups rye flour, 1 1/2 cups  
barley flour, 3/4 cup rice flour, 1 teaspoon  
salt, 1 teaspoon baking powder 1/4 cup fat,  
1/4 cup water.

Wheatless Pie Crust (Rye and rice  
flours)—2 1/2 cups rye flour, 1 1/2 cups rice  
flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 tea-  
spoon salt, 1/4 cup fat, 3/4 cup water.  
Sift flour, salt and baking powder to-  
gether; cut the fat into the flour mixture.  
Add the water, mixing and handling  
as little as possible. Chill until  
ready to roll.

Corn Flour Griddle Cakes—1 1/2 cups  
corn flour, 1/2 teaspoon soda, 1/2 teaspoon  
salt, 1 cup sour milk, 1 egg. Sift the  
dry ingredients together, add the milk  
and the beaten egg. Mix well and cook  
on a hot griddle. The batter must be  
very thin.

Barley Muffins—1 cup whole wheat  
flour, 1 cup barley meal, 1/4 teaspoon  
salt, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 tea-  
spoon soda, 1 1/4 cups sour milk, 1 egg, 2  
tablespoons fat. Sift flour, barley meal,  
salt and baking powder. Dissolve soda  
in a little cold water and add to sour  
milk. Combine flour mixture and sour  
milk. Add beaten egg and melted fat.  
Bake in muffin pans in a moderate oven.

Tempting Summer Salads.

Salads should be a daily item on the  
spring and summer menu, says the Irish  
World, and there are so many fruits  
and vegetables in season now that it is  
possible to serve them in much variety.  
Here are a few suggestions which are  
sure to prove delicious. Try them.

Pineapple Salad.

Pineapple, cottage cheese, French  
dressing, currant jelly.  
Cut a fresh pineapple in thin slices  
and remove the skin and hard center.  
Spread each slice with cream or cottage  
cheese moistened with French dressing.  
Garnish with four tiny cubes of currant  
jelly. Place on lettuce leaves arranged on  
individual plates, and with it pass  
French dressing.